

Seventy P.

40. 82.

Notice.

very necessary to protect purchase of goods from being defrauded, and announced his determination not to alter the bill.

CITY COUNCIL.

This body held a special meeting on Wednesday night, all the members but Mr. Smith being present. At the request of Mayor Daly, who was suffering with a bad cold, Ald. Sifton took the chair.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From F. G. A. Henderson, referring to the official earnings of the Police Magistrate. Filed.

From Mr. Gurney, asking for a telephone in his office. Filed.

From J. E. Woodworth acknowledging petition to dispense with County Councils. Filed.

From L. Buchan, saying \$740 was required from Brandon for the support of the Judicial District.

From the Health Inspector, referring to the enclosure of the nuisance ground.

From Mr. Harriman, enclosing a draft for \$490 for a \$500 debenture.

From Mr. Brownlee, city engineer, calling attention to certain ice dams at street crossings endangering many of the streets. Referred to Board of Works, with power to act.

A petition of residents of 7th street for a sidewalk connecting Lorne and Princess Aves. was sent to the Board of Works.

The bond of the City Chamberlain was referred to the City Solicitor to report thereon.

REPORTS.

Health and Relief Committee reported they had employed a nurse for Wisner, ill at the Star and Garter.

They presented several accounts contracted by D.H. Cooper in Wisner's behalf amounting to upwards of \$200. Wisner paid on these all he had, his friends paid all they were able, but there was still a balance due, and the Committee wanted to know what the Council were going to do about them.

Ald. Hughes, Durst and the Mayor did not consider the Council responsible, as these accounts were created before Wisner's case was entertained. Mr. Cooper was to be advised accordingly. A few small accounts were recommended to be paid in the report.

FINANCE COMMITTEE

An account for wood was ordered to be paid.

Recommended payment of \$100 to the chamberlain, and his release of office as soon as his books were audited.

This payment to the chamberlain brought sharp criticisms from Alds. Moor, Adams, Durst and Hughes. Mayor Daly and Alds. Kavanagh and Cameron could see no impropriety. They said he could retain office while the salary of his successor was going on, so there would be a saving in the long run. Report adopted.

MOTIONS.

Durst and Cameron—That the services of the city teamster be retained.

This resolution provoked another half hour's criticism.

The Mayor in the summer season did not see the necessity for both a caretaker and a teamster. The better man should be kept and the other discharged, though he believed both were good men.

Ald. Durst said the caretaker had now exceeded his leave of absence, and could be discharged at any time.

Ald. Cameron saw a probable danger in taking team and teamster away from the, as fires might occur in their absence, and be too far gone for to be extinguished before the team could get away before hitched to the engine.

Ald. Johnston, Moor, Kavanagh and Adams also joined in the running fire and in the end the matter was deferred till next meeting.

THE GRIST MILL BONUS.

A report of special committee was read showing Alexander Kelly & Co. had their mill now nearly ready, and were waiting for the \$4,500 its capacity was fully up to the requirements of the by-law. The grist mill was now in operation, and the oatmeal department would be operated on Monday.

Ald. Moor, as a practical man, thought the firm had fully complied with the by-law.

Mr. Alexander addressed the Council to the same effect.

At length, on motion of Alds. Moor and Johnson, a by-law was adopted granting payment to the firm in notes as cash, \$2,500 at once, and the balance when the committee reported the mill was complete. Adjourned.

SENSATIONAL WEDDING.

Abbie Peters Steals from Her Home to Marry Her Convicted Betrayer.

A dispatch from Staunton, Va., says: A remarkable wedding was celebrated last week in the jail there. The contracting parties were Abbie Peters, a handsome girl of 19 years, daughter of a prominent farmer residing near here, and John M. Johnson, aged about 24 years, son of one of the wealthiest and proudest families in Augusta county, but who, notwithstanding his high position in society, was a prisoner for a base crime. About two years ago Johnson met Miss Peters, and became infatuated with her and asked her hand in marriage, which was trustingly promised him. He subsequently cruelly wronged her while she was a guest under his father's roof, and then basely informed her a week afterward that the engagement must be broken off. The blow nearly bereft the poor girl of her reason, and soon after, ascertaining the delicate condition she was in, she, in her desperation, went to her father, threw herself at his feet and confessed all. The father was frantic with rage. He had long detested the Johnson family for their aristocratic pretensions, and swore dire vengeance. An indictment was found against Johnson. He was tried recently, found guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary for two years. The prisoner's family keenly felt the disgrace, and ascertained through the State's Attorney that if Miss Peters would consent to marry Johnson his pardon could be procured. The betrayed girl was plied by his relatives with every argument including the honor of saving her child, so that she weakened and consented to marry. Her father, hearing of her intentions, made her a prisoner in his house; but last night she escaped, sought refuge with Johnson's family and to-day the ceremony was performed in the jail. Johnson will soon be released.

A TEXAS TRAGEDY.

WHITICA FALLS, Texas, March 27.—A daring attempt to rob F. G. James' bank yesterday afternoon by a party of boys, consisting of Chas. E. Bagley, Elias Earthman, Wiley Hays, a boy 18 years old named Frank Parmenter, and John Kinkaid, a Texas ranger, the latter acting with the robbers for the purpose of entrapping them. The proprietor of the bank was notified of the intended robbery, and Sargent Grimes of the State troops was stationed inside the vault. The robbers rode up to the bank at 3:30 o'clock. Bagley and Kinkaid entered, the former smoking a pipe. Hays and Parmenter held the horses outside. Bagley covered the cashier Ashby James, with a six shooter and commanded him to place all the money in a bag he produced. James laughed at the idea. The hilarity indulged in enraged Bagley, who, with an oath, presented a pistol at the cashier's heart. Sergt. Grimes instantly fired the contents of a contents of a double-barrelled shot gun into Bagley, and Kinkaid followed with a shooter. Bagley staggered and fell, a bullet in his forehead and buckshot in his breast. A book agent named Weir, who happened to be in the bank, rushed out. The boy Parmenter emptied the contents of his pistol at him. The teller of the bank, who was stationed in a store opposite, thinking that Weir was the robber, held him at the muzzle of a Winchester. Lieut. Schmidt and another ranger fired a volley at close range on Parmenter and Hays, but neither was hit. Hays escaped. The boy told his companions as they entered the bank he would be there dead or alive. When they came he was captured at his post and did not flinch under the fire of the officers. Bagley lived several hours. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide. One juror was brother-in-law of the notorious James boys, but is a worthy citizen of this place.

The annual meeting of the Missionary Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held last week. There are no changes in the Northwest missions, except that the minister at Emerson will be withdrawn, and Emerson placed under the supervision of the minister at Winnipeg. The following appointments were made: Winnipeg, Rev. T. Argue; Portage la Prairie, Rev. C. Crichton; Carman, Rev. T. M. Finn; Moosomin, Rev. M. Dimmick; Emerson (supplied from Winnipeg), Rev. Mr. McKay.

MAIL

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Oatmeal.

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Coming in by the Carload,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

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Of the Best Brands kept on hand,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

CASH FOR HIDES.

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Hardware,

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COOKING

STOVES,

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Paints, Oils, Glass, Lamps, Chandeliers

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BABY

Can be kept quiet and comfortable by wearing around its little neck one of NORMAN'S ELECTRIC TEETHING NECKLACES. They are better than all the Soothing Syrup in existence. They give no shock and are comfortable. Circular free. A. NOLAN, 4 Queen Street East, Toronto.

RUPTURE.

NORMAN'S ELECTRIC CURATIVE TRUSS, the best in the world. Warranted to hold perfectly and be comfortable. Circular free. A. NOLAN, 4 Queen Street East, Toronto.

Notice.

TO DOMINION LAND SURVEYORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Subdivision Survey, Winnipeg, Man." will be received at this office until the 1st of April, 1894, for the Subdivision into Town Lots of Part of Lot 35, in the Parish of St. John, Manitoba. Plans and Forms of Contract can be seen at the Office of the Dominion Land Commissioner, Winnipeg. The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order
LINDSAY RUSSELL,
Surveyor General,
Technical Branch
Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, 30th January, 1894.

IMPERIAL BANK

CANADA.

Capital, - - - - - \$1,500,000.

SURPLUS, \$650,000.

Branches in Manitoba—Winnipeg and Brandon.

BRANDON BRANCH,
ROSSER AVENUE.

Transacts a general banking business.
Bills of exchange purchased.
Monies transferred to points in Canada by draft or telegraph.
Collections payable at outside points receive prompt attention.
Deposits received at current rates of interest.
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Bank of Toronto.
Dominion Bank.
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Quebec Bank.
Standard Bank of Canada.

A. JUKES, Manager

Merchants Bank

OF CANADA.

Capital, Paid up, - - - \$5,700,000.

Reserve Fund, - - - 1,150,000.

Head Office, Montreal.

President:—ANDREW ALLAN.

General Manager:—GEORGE HAGUE.

Branches in Ontario and Quebec:—

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Berlin,
Brampton,
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Ottawa,
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Bankers in Great Britain.—The Clydesdale Bank, London, Glasgow and elsewhere.
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BRANDON BRANCH.

C. MEREDITH, Acting Manager.

This Bank transacts a General Banking Business.
Money received on deposit and current rates of interest allowed.
Drafts issued available to all parts of Canada and the United States and sterling drafts issued available at all ports in Great Britain.
Highest rate paid for Sterling Drafts and Letters of Credit.
Particular attention paid to collecting for Banks and private parties.

HAGYARDS
YELLOW OIL
CURES RHEUMATISM

FREEMAN'S WORK POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effective destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

HAIR DESTROYER.

ALEX. ROSS'S DEPICATORY removes Hair from the nose, neck, and arms: one dollar per box in one by post, securely packed. Oil of Cassia Hair-dye for light or dark color. Oil of Cassia for growing hair. Cassia Hair-dye for black hair. Cassia Hair-dye for brown hair. Cassia Hair-dye for red hair. Cassia Hair-dye for grey hair. Cassia Hair-dye for white hair. Cassia Hair-dye for all colors. Cassia Hair-dye for all ages. Cassia Hair-dye for all climates. Cassia Hair-dye for all seasons. Cassia Hair-dye for all countries. Cassia Hair-dye for all people. Cassia Hair-dye for all things. Cassia Hair-dye for all places. Cassia Hair-dye for all times. Cassia Hair-dye for all worlds. Cassia Hair-dye for all eternity.

Buffalo Captains Hire a Man to Risk His Life.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 21.—Elaborate preparations are being made for another "Maid of the Mist" voyage through the whirlpool rapids at the falls, the boat is at present at Lewiston, and will be put into shape and made seaworthy during the coming month. The trip is proposed for some day during June. It will be the greatest interest of the fact that a man will make the voyage on the boat in full view of the spectators. A paddle box securely will be fastened on her deck, and reaching up to a man's waist, is now being constructed. Around the top of the box an iron railing of gas pipe will be fastened as a hold for the fearless passenger. He will be dressed in blue tights, so that he can be readily distinguished throughout the trip. This reckless voyager is a Buffalo mechanic of powerful frame and an excellent swimmer. His name is withheld for family reasons. A purse of \$500 will be made up for him, and propositions have already been made to various railways in relation to the enterprise, on the condition that this man shall receive a percentage on the roads for that day. He is not a crank, but will undertake the perilous voyage for money. Several Buffalo men are interested in the scheme, and will back it to a successful issue.

ASSINIBOINE WATER.

Some time ago we sent a barrel full of Assiniboine River water to Montreal for examination. Mr. Alonzo Brown, Professor of Chemistry sends us the following analysis:

	two Sacks
Grains	
Chloride of Potash	40,221
Residue of Erythral	11,602
" " Pieplant	2,071
Blue Pot	21,061
Residue of Soda-water (vanilla)	17,293
" " Corrugated Iron	18,020
Residue of Winding Beer	61,299
Residue of Cement	240
Residue of Summer Savory	10,210
Residue of Cure (6 bottles for \$1)	16,407
Residue of Bitters and Perona plaster	22,232
Residue of Bitter (for cucumbers)	655
Residue of Bitter and vinegar bitters	675

Respectfully submitted,
Alonzo Brown, B. A., L. C. P.

CANNING INDUSTRY.

The magnitude of the canning industry may be judged from an inspection of statistics of the business. Referring to the single item of tomatoes packed in tin cans, the American Canner finds that 3,000,000 cans were packed in the United States in 1883, each containing two dozen tins. The exact figures are 70,045,896 cans. Their value at wholesale was about \$6,000,000. Maryland put up about one-half of the product, and New Jersey over a fifth. There are 15 other States which have packing houses. Delaware, California and Ohio being the other principal packing States. Farmers' packers in Hartford, county, Maryland, are said to be satisfied if they get for their canned goods what is equivalent to 25 cents per bushel for the tomatoes grown, and say that this is better than raising wheat at \$2 per bushel. Notwithstanding this large product, there is apparently plenty of room for further extension even for home consumption alone. The pack of last year represents only about 100 cans per annum for each family of moderate size, and with prices kept down to moderate rates, two or three times that amount would very likely be consumed. The colossal trade of making tin cans is enormous, for, though tomatoes represent the cheap part of the pack, all kinds of vegetables and fruits are put up, and tin cans have to be made for them. Glass would, of course, be preferred for the increased cost and the difficulty of sealing them perfectly.

PAPER MAKING IN EGYPT

In the suburb of Boulak, the River-port of Cairo, is situated the Daira paper manufactory, which, before the late war broke out, used to employ regularly more than 20 hands, almost all natives. Most of the paper turned out is used for packing purposes in the Khedival sugar factories; but there are also manufactured in the course of the year some 70,000 reams of very fair writing and printing paper, which more than supply the demand of the government offices of Cairo and Alexandria, and the requirements of the national press. The writing paper is manufactured especially for Arabic writing, and to suit the peculiar style of Oriental penmanship, and therefore what is produced of this sort is not at all the requirements of the country. The best part of the paper is sent to India for the use of our Moplen fellow subjects. Linen and cotton rags are used to a certain extent in the Boulak factory; but the interior of the sugar-cane supplies the Cairo paper maker with an inexhaustible supply of very workable material; while, in the production of what is called "straw" paper in Europe, the bilfs grass plays a very important part. The Daira factory at Boulak enjoys a monopoly of this industry in Egypt; and in connection with it the national printing office, also under the control of same administration. The extraordinary turn for paper making displayed by the Boulak Arabs is, it need hardly be said, a hereditary accomplishment. They can point to a long line of ancestors who educated the East and West in successive stages of this useful art.—London Globe.

CALGARY MURDERER.**Makes Another Confession Regarding the Crime.**

The Herald reporter had another interview with Jesse Williams on Monday last, by the kind permission of Capt. Steele, the prisoner's wishes on the matter being ascertained, of course. In answer to various questions by the reporter, the prisoner said he felt deeply indebted to the police authorities for their kindness towards him since his condemnation. Both Capt. Steele and Mr. Dowling show him every consideration, which through pity, may be accorded to any person in the position in which Jesse Williams now stands. The crime was atrocious. The expiation will be his life. "Have you made your peace with God?" asked the reporter. "I have," he answered. He then made the following confession: "After I paid my bill I left the store. After proceeding a short distance, I saw deceased leaving the store to go for water. I then went round, and entered by the back door and rifled the till. Before I had closed the drawer, however, I heard deceased returning. I therefore rushed to the back door and endeavored to escape before deceased came in. My efforts were, however, fruitless, for deceased caught a glimpse of me before I had time to close the door. I forgot to state I stole the razor also at the same time as the money. Deceased ran after me and called upon me to stop, which I did after a time. I then handed him back the money, remarking it was a dirty trick and supposed he would have me arrested. I followed him into the store and talked to him, and he informed me he would not report me this time, but to mind I did not attempt such a thing again. I assured him I would not; but although he told me again and again he would forgive me this time, I could not trust him. The deceased was then seated upon the counter facing the window. I went to the north counter and took up a weight, which I put in my pocket, and then placed myself near the deceased again. I had no thought of the money at this time. My only fear was that he would have me arrested. While the deceased was bending his head down towards the counter I struck him with the weight, and he fell upon the counter partially stunned. I then cut his throat, but not without a little resistance on his part. I then went outside, and seeing no one, entered again and struck him twice with the axe. I then took the money from the till and ran outside and hid it. The rest, of course, you know."

In conclusion the prisoner also added: "My crime I know to be horrible, and could any atonement of mine undo the wrong I have done, I would willingly make it. I do not grumble at my sentence, but fully acknowledge its justice. I have been spending my time in prayer and supplication, and now do not fear death, but throw myself on the infinite mercy of God through Christ. I know that it is hard for man to pardon me, but I hope and trust that God will. This is the third time I have faced death, and feel it less now than ever."

Our reporter endeavored to ascertain in what manner the prisoner had previously faced death, but as he appeared reticent on the subject, our reporter did not press the question.—Calgary Herald.

Mr. Chisholm, assessor for the municipality, has been his rounds, and judging from the efficiency with which he executed his work while in our vicinity, the performance of his duties cannot help but meet with the approval of the Council. Although rather old for actual business, Mr. Chisholm has a thorough business tact, and his gentlemanly manner secures for him a friend wherever he goes.

The municipal Council met yesterday. They passed the herd by-law and transacted some other business.

TREE SEEDS.

THE undersigned has brought with him, from Scotland, a quantity of Tree Seed, such as Hardy Holly, Sycamore, Laburnum, Pink and White Blossom Hawthorn, Rowan Tree, French Alder, Birch, Scotch Fir and Larch. They are all of the hardest species, and are certain to do well in this country, as they stand the severest frosts and winds, and are steady and ornamental. Pack-ages containing 350 seeds, embracing some of all varieties, will be sent to any address for \$1, with ample instructions as to planting. Orders can be left at the "Brandon Mail" Office.

R. A. OLARK, Medicine Hat, N.W.T.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS

ACTS UPON THE BOWELS, LIVER, KIDNEYS AND THE BLOOD.

P. E. DURST,

THE PIONEER JEWELER,

Importer and Dealer in

GOLD AND SILVER ENGLISH, SWISS AND AMERICAN WATCHES,

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Sole Agent for the Celebrated

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Personal supervision to all

REPAIRING,

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ROSSER AVENUE, BRANDON.

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FIRST-CLASS RIGS, STYLISH HORSES.

Livery, Sale & Feed Stable.

DEALERS IN

Horses, Oxen, Wagons, Sleighs, Buggies, Cutters, &c.

STABLE ON 6th STREET, NEAR PRINCESS AVE.

Special Rates to Commercial Travellers.



LIVERY FEED AND SALE STABLE.

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GOOD RIGS

Both single and double, and the best horses in Brandon to be had at all hours, and at reasonable rates. Special arrangements for commercial travellers.

Parties having horses or cattle for sale would find it to their advantage to give us a call before going elsewhere.

We guarantee satisfaction to all who favor us with their patronage.

DANIEL BROAD, Manager.

W. H. GREER, Prop.

New Spring Goods.

T. T. ATKINSON

Has now to hand a Full Assortment in the following lines:

NEW STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING,

A very Complete Range, at Bottom Prices.

New Hats and Caps

In the leading Styles.

NEW BOOTS & SHOES

Of every description, manufactured by the Best Makers in Canada, at close Cash Prices.

IN GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

We have, as usual, a Full Stock of Fresh Goods, on which we give close quotations.

The result of our late Clearing Sale was almost an Entire Clearing Out of Old Stock, so that any Goods we show will be new.

AN INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

T. T. ATKINSON,

Cor. 6th and Rosser.

Bower, Blackburn Mundle & Porter,

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WHOLESALE

General Merchants,

Ready-Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

Carpets, Hardware, Brushes

Crockery, Groceries, Provisions, Dry Goods.

—STORES—

Cor. Tenth St. and Pacific Avenue,

BRANDON, MAN.

THE WALL PAPER EMPORIUM!

NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

48 Cases Latest Designs in Wall Papers

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. SPECIAL PRICES FOR HOTELS.

Wholesale and Retail.

WM. H. SAUNDERS, 9, MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

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Have full lines of both

AMERICAN AND CANADIAN

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

CALL AND SEE OUR CELEBRATED

MONITOR SEEDER,

Acknowledged by all practical farmers to be superior to any in the Market.

A FULL STOCK IN

DEERE & CO.'S

HAND, SULKEY AND GANG PLOWS,

With Extra Heavy Points.

Brandon Weekly Mail,

THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1884.

AMALGAMATED.

By a reference to last week's Blade, a paper heretofore issued in this city, it will be seen that publication has been amalgamated with the MAIL. Although the MAIL has succeeded in holding its own financially and adding a large number of subscribers to its list, since it came under the present management in September last, yet we found the maintenance of two papers in the city in the same interest, to be too great a strain upon the patronizing public, especially in these times of depression, and this led to our purchase of the Blade. With the enlarged field for the MAIL, with public support what it ought to be, we intend to make the paper a medium for increased usefulness in Western Manitoba. The joint publication will continue the line of advocacy heretofore championed by the MAIL—country first and party second, but Conservatism always in preference to Grit.

The MAIL will now be sent to all subscribers of the Blade who have not heretofore received this paper, and with considerable addition to our subscription list the paper comes to the front, the *ne plus ultra* as an advertising medium in Western Manitoba. We want all intending advertisers to bear this in mind, to remember that all newspaper readers in Western Manitoba and the greater part of Assiniboia peruse the columns of the MAIL. With our enlarged field, and consequent enlarged resources, we intend putting more reading matter in the paper, and therefore, make it more worthy of the general support of the entire community of this vicinity and its surroundings. By the fusion we have added a large assortment of excellent new type, which will make our jobbing facilities unequalled by any office in the country outside of Winnipeg, and unsurpassed except in magnitude by any office at the hub. Our prices will also remain unchanged—as low as is compatible with the cost of producing excellent work. We wish the public in general to bear these facts in mind.

THINGS AS THEY ARE.

It appears the Grits of Portage la Prairie have decided on banqueting Mr. Watson, M. P., on his return from the capital. Mr. Watson on his return will bring \$1,000 with him for the services of two months Parliamentary life, less the expenses of living at the capital, which is three times the amount he could earn at anything at home during that period, and his Grit friends think this is not recognition enough, they are going to banquet him besides. With the exception of his utterances on two occasions, to give the gentleman his due, his course has been fairly provincial. On one occasion he decried the Northwest, alleging its winters were next to intolerable, and that at Regina there was no wood to be had within thirty miles, when as a matter of fact, our winters, though somewhat longer than those of Ontario, and with keener steady freezing are preferred to those of that country who have long experienced both, and speak disinterestedly. For instance, this winter there was not a blizzard from beginning to end that man and beast could not endure on the road, there was not over a foot of snow on the average, and the freezing was in no way inconvenient. As to the fuel question, Mr. Watson's statements are

equally wide of the mark. One man, for instance, residing within ten miles of Regina has a block of 40 acres of bush, and there are other tracts of timber of varying extent within easy distance of that much-abused metropolis. But even if there was comparatively no wood upon the agricultural sections of the province, even Mr. Watson ought to know the fuel question of the country is solved by the ease with which a fair article of coal can be got at a reasonable figure.

Again, to carry out the liberal view of the question, although when canvassing the electors of Marquette he denounced political definitions, claiming he was only of Liberal tendencies, he not only supported his amendment to the C. P. R. loan, but actually voted against the loan itself. We believe he was perfectly justifiable in asking for the cancellation of the monopoly clause in the Syndicate contract before the loan was made; but when he found that impossible, he was in no way justified—on the other hand he was immeasurably liable to censure for opposing the loan. To cripple the C. P. R. at that juncture meant to hand the country over to the mercy of the G. T. R., and we all have a foretaste of glory such as that would irretrievably entail. In 1852 Mr. Watson's political forefathers, the Grit Government of the day, led by Sir Francis Hincks, in opposition to the protest of the Conservative minority of the House, guaranteed a loan of \$16,000,000 to the Grand Trunk, and the upshot of this is that the country is to-day carrying the liability of its endorsement, interest and all amounting to \$16,620,000, at 6 per cent. interest, Manitobans are to-day bearing their share of this liability, and that is Grand Trunk enough for the people, Mr. Watson, Liberal tendencies and all notwithstanding to the contrary.

As we have said above, in other respects Mr. Watson did his duty as well as he was able; but when he assumed a duty in the representation of the county he has neither the abilities nor the capacity to grapple with as it ought to be dealt with, he should expect nothing but the disappointment he has met with, and for which even a banquet cannot properly amend. As we have said often before, it has ever been the misfortune of this country to be improperly represented, as well in the Commons as in the leadership of the Legislature, and on this account its future has been forced to suffer. There are Messrs. Royal and Scott to-day, both respectable gentlemen, and both fully competent to represent important constituencies; but unfortunately both are looking for political preferment, a desire that would be laudable in every sense of the word, but for the attendant consequences. It is no secret, that many of the members for the eastern provinces are not friendly to the proper development of Manitoba; and that to secure our rights a united effort should be made, and a decided stand taken by the whole Dominion representation, assisted by the Local Legislature. We contend that when political preferment is sought after, this cannot well be done, as it is likely to endanger promotion begotten of personal regard. Mr. A. W. Ross, too, was sent down as an "Independent," and now he is too independent to oppose any wrinkle that is likely to stand in the way of the personal interests of Mr. Ross.

Again, Mr. Sutherland was sent down to build opposition railways to every man's door in Southern Manitoba, to break up the agricultural implement duties, to remove the duties on American lumber, and to reorganize the legislation of this country. But mark the change—the lion of Lisgar once at Ottawa transformed into the lamb of submissiveness and subservience at the capital. He has sold his Southwestern R. R. charter to the C. P. R. his blood a few months before was ranking to oppose; and now he endorses the monopoly, and is in search of a

Hudson Bay charter, backed by the partially eclipsed Sun on 12th street, that he may dispose of it to the C. P. R. as he disposed of the Southwestern. When the tariff on implements comes up in the House, he is conveniently absent in Montreal "looking after the interests of the Farmers' Union," and when the lumber duty is touched, he implores the Government not to meddle with it, as a reduction would destroy the monopoly of the Rainy Lake Lumbering Co. This is one side of the picture; let us now look at the other.

Mr. Norquay says the country has a right to charter railways in every direction to the boundary, and to re-establish charters that have been disallowed, after the manner of "Shuttlecock and battle door," yet before the Syndicate contract was let he contracted with the Dominion Government to charter no railways until the policy of the Federal Government was developed. In the one case the Manitoban Samson allowed his hair to be shorn, and now he growls because he is deprived of his strength. Furthermore, when the C. P. R. contract was announced, he flew into a rage, and a mad bull in a china shop is no plaything for children, and donned his feathers and war paint, but in a few hours he headed a letter signed by many Winnipeggers approving the spirit as well as the letter of that contract, though he now again protests against both. Again, two years ago he sold the right of the Province to the public lands for \$45,000 a year, and now he froths and foams because the country cannot get possession of the very domain he bartered away but two years before.

This is the true position of affairs, and there is no concealing it—it is daily prejudicing the claims of the Province. Had the Local Premier five years ago taken a line in the interest of the Province as the late Joseph Howe did in the interest of Nova Scotia, or as Attorney-General Walkem did in behalf of British Columbia, and stuck to it with a tenacity equal to the occasion, he would have so far commanded the respect and admiration of the Commons representatives as to secure the support of all the members who were not blinded by partizanship to the prejudice of the country, and as elections transpired he would have secured the return of the whole Provincial representation to aid in carrying out his plans.

As the case now stands, there is no outline of what are and what are not the just claims of the Province—every representative, Local as well as Federal, has a conception of his own, and there is no decision of purpose for the future. Under the circumstances, the Dominion Government are doing just what any sensible body of men would do, acting according to the best assurances they have at their command.

It is in the future the people of the Province select as their representatives men who have no other purpose to serve beyond the general welfare of the country, there will be hope for the establishment of the Province upon the same status of the other Provinces; but until the country awakens to the importance of selecting men with more decision of purpose, for the Local Premiership in particular, no change for the better need be looked for.

The Qu'Appelle Review has a correspondent at Fort Qu'Appelle who says in a recent letter to his paper: "What affects Manitoba affects the Northwest Territories proportionately. We are therefore troubled over the too hardy and unwarranted action of the Farmers' Association in passing those blatant resolutions re immigration, etc. That it has hurt Manitoba there is no doubt, but for how long remains in future. It is to be hoped that those abroad interested in the country will be able to see that agitation for better terms has passed from out of the bona fide farmers hands into those of a parcel of political malecontents."

W. F. WILSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Dealer in Furniture,

CORNER ROSSER AVENUE & 6th STREET.

LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK IN THE CITY

We can give you anything in the Furniture line that you may require, from the plainest to the most elaborate.

Don't spend a Dollar in Furniture till you see our Stock, as we will give you better value than anyone in the trade, and a Large Stock to Select from.

COME AND SEE US.

Undertaking promptly attended to:

JOHN DICKINSON,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES,

DRY GOODS,

Boots and Shoes, etc.

CORNER NINTH STREET AND ROSSER AVENUE,

BRANDON, - - MANITOBA.

JERRY ROBINSON & CO.,

DEALERS IN

GENERAL DRY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

Our Spring Stock is new & fresh.

And will be found complete in all Lines.

IF YOU WANT GOOD GOODS CHEAP,—

GIVE US A TRIAL!

We buy in the best markets, and are satisfied with small profits

JERRY ROBINSON & CO.,

CORNER SIXTH ST. & ROSSER AVENUE.

R. McLEAN,

HARDWARE,

Paints, Oils, Lamps, Chandeliers, Coal Oil,

Glass, etc., etc.

CORNER EIGHTH ST. AND ROSSER AVE

MANY of the Farmers' Union advocate rebellion. It would be better for those that way inclined to read the life of William Lyon Mackenzie by an impartial author, before they pull their swords from their sheaths.

Dr. Fleming, when around on the rampage, organizing those Unions, he never tired telling the public it never paid to raise oats at the price he could get ten cents per bushel, and that the government was in a measure to blame for the low price. It turns out that oats are now worth not ten cents but 22, and we fail to hear the doctor crediting the government for the advance. No; many of these so-called farmers are so ignorant of the first essentials of successful farming that they don't know when to sell their products, and the government is soundly abused for the calamities that befall them in consequence of that ignorance. Intelligent people will commence to see through it all by and by.

All along the Grit print on 12th street has been telling its readers farming in Manitoba does not pay, and still Mr. Campbell, who had been its city editor for the past year, left the craft to engage in farming. All the time the organ used to tell the public its weekly wages used to amount to more than the wages of any other industry (?) in the place. It asked in \$250 for the printing of the agricultural society last fall, and of course, such an institution could pay no low wages to any of its attaches—it paid them all big salaries, and now it says that one of its staff, who got those wages, leaves it to engage in a business that does not pay. Corner up the best of those Grit prints when it has anything to say that affects a Conservative Government, and you are sure to find it throw itself into the ditch.

The City of Cincinnati has been thrown into the wildest of confusion, resulting in the loss of many valuable lives, and the destruction of over half a million dollars' worth of property. It appears that one Bernier confessed having murdered an innocent respectable man, and the Court found him guilty of manslaughter only. This so enraged many citizens that a mob collected to lynch the murderer, whom the authorities removed before the mob reached the goal. On finding themselves disappointed the latter set fire to the public buildings, which were destroyed, and with them many other valuable properties. The military forces were called out to quieten the mob, and a riot of a serious character was the result. All told, upwards of one hundred persons lost their lives, and many others were dangerously, if not fatally, hurt.

The average price of "damaged" wheat in Brandon, the present winter, was 55 cents, and the average for good merchantable grain" was 72. Supposing the quantities were half and half, the average would be 63½ cents, which may be taken as the average price in the Province. This wheat would bring an average of \$1.15 in Montreal, and the cost of transportation, when the water opens, will be but 25 cents via C.P.R. This nets an average loss of 26½ cents to Manitobans, for the million and a half of bushels disposed of, or a total loss of say \$375,000. Now supposing the farmers had gone to work and spent their time handling their own wheat, storing it on warehouse receipts, to raise money to meet the emergencies instead of damaging the country by senseless, if not worse, resolutions, they could have made this amount of money, and left the country in a more creditable light to outsiders besides. But no, there are the political ringleaders amongst them who think more of manufacturing a few proselytes than doing justice to the land that gives them their daily bread.

The Grit print wants to know what the Brandon Conservative Association is called together for, and we

will endeavour to enlighten it on the subject. In the first place it will endorse the action of the Farmers' Union, in endeavouring to damn the country that gives them their daily food. This is gratitude, nothing short of that should be expected from a grateful people. The next thing will be to condemn the Government for building all-rail communication across the country. The Conservatives feel it would have been infinitely better had the Grit policy of water stretch highways been adopted. It would, as a matter of fact, be better to pay four times the present freights through a dozen or more transshipments, and besides, it would be so convenient for passengers in blizzards to take rail and stage passages alternately a dozen or more times in going from Winnipeg to the Rockies. The next step will be the condemnation of the Government for granting the loan of twenty-two-and-a-half millions to the Syndicate instead of throwing the country into the arms of the Grand Trunk, that now owes Canada, in principal and interest, \$45,800,000 of borrowed money, and laughs at its taxpayers in bearing the burden. The next step will be the wholesale denunciation of the Tory party at Ottawa, for "whitewashing" Dr. Tupper, for having held an office in England, while a minister, and for which he drew no pay, though rendering incalculable service. They will consider him no subject for exoneration, on the contrary, he should have mustered courage enough to have taken payment for his services, a la Speaker Anglin. These and kindred subjects will engage the attention of the party for a few hours at least.

GUN-SMITHING.

The undersigned has opened a Shop next to Cole & Sanders' Tailor's Shop,

ROSSER AVENUE,

Where he is prepared to do all kinds of

REPAIRING

In Guns, Sewing Machines, Saws, and all such Implements.

W. COOPER.



MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday the 15th May next, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, Once per week each way, between

Breadview and Yorkton,

From the 1st July next. The conveyance to be made in a suitable vehicle or vehicles, via Crescent Lake.

The Mails to leave Yorkton on Wednesday at 7 a.m., arrive at Breadview on Thursdays at 7 a.m., leave Breadview on Fridays at 6 a.m., and arrive at Yorkton on Saturdays at 6 a.m. For full notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office at Breadview, Crescent Lake and Yorkton, or at the office of the undersigned.

W. W. McLEOD, P.O. Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, Winnipeg, 15th Feb., 1884.



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday the 15th May next, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, Twice per week each way, between

Tologon and Westbourne,

From the 1st July next. The conveyance to be made on horseback or in a suitable vehicle.

The Mails to leave Westbourne on Wednesdays at 8 a.m., arrive at Tologon on Thursdays at 8 a.m., leave Tologon on Fridays at 8 a.m., and arrive at Westbourne on Saturdays at 8 a.m. For full notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office at Westbourne and Tologon, or at the office of the undersigned.

W. W. McLEOD, P.O. Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, Winnipeg, 15 Feb., 1884.

NO SURRENDER! WE STILL HOLD THE FORT!!

And in spite of the dull times we are selling more Goods than ever. Our low prices and the fine quality of our goods is what does it.

WE HAVE ALREADY RECEIVED LARGE CONSIGNMENTS OF

Spring and Summer Goods

AND STILL THEY COME.

Full Lines of Silks, Satins, Velvets and Velvetens.

Full Lines of Dress Goods, Cashmeres, Buntings, Veilings, &c., in all the new shades.

RIBBONS, LACES, FRILLINGS.

Our Staple Department

IS VERY COMPLETE
200 Pieces of BEAUTIFUL PRINTS, in all the New Styles and Colors.
10 Bales of FACTORY COTTONS & TWILLED SHEETINGS & FLOW COTTONS.
SHAW LOOMS, DUNDAS SHIRTINGS, HEAVY DUCKS and DENIMS,
COTTON RAGS, &c. &c.
HOUSE FURNISHINGS, CURTAINES, LACE CURTAINS,
FINE BRUS-ES, TAPESTRY and ALL WOOD CARPETS, HEMP CARPETS,
COOKA MATTINGS and FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.
CORN CE FOLDS and ORNAMENTS, a Full Stock.

Boots and Shoes.

We feel satisfied we can boot all to their entire satisfaction that give us a call, as we have just received a large stock of Choice Goods, at low prices.

Groceries.

A Full stock. Always FRESH Always GOOD. Always CHEAP.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR BARGAINS?

Then be sure and call at the

TORONTO STORE,

CORNER SEVENTH STREET AND ROSSER.

SOVEREEN & JOHNSTONE.

Orders by Telephone promptly attended to.

JUST RECEIVED AT

WHITEHEAD & WHITELAW'S STORE, BRANDON.

23 Crates H.H.D.'s Cases and Barrels of Fine China, White and Colored Granite Tea Sets, with a general stock of Delf Crockery and Glassware. Direct importation.

200 Pieces Fine Prints, extra value. 50 Pieces of Shirtings. Shirtings, Cottonades and Ducks, with an immense stock of General and Staple Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, and Clothing.

108 Half-Chest and Caddies of Fine Tea, carefully selected, fine flavor, bought low, and will be sold cheap.

600 Pounds Fresh Turnip Seed, Carrot, Mangold, Onion, Garden and Flower Seeds, of all kinds, fresh and good.

2630 Pairs Boots and Shoes, Finest Goods, Latest Styles, and Best Value the Market can produce.

400 Kegs Finest Syrup. 115 Boxes Raisins, and

22,000 pounds, or One Car Load of Sugars, all of which are direct importations and Good Value.

We especially invite Merchants, Hotel Keepers, and all large buyers, to see our stock and compare prices.

We are agents for the Portage Milling Company. A full stock of their Celebrated Flour always kept on hand.

WE SELL TOO CHEAP TO GIVE CREDIT.

COME AND SEE.

WHITEHEAD & WHITELAW,

New Goods for the Fall, 1883.

H. CROSSLEY

Has received a large stock of Mens and Youth's Ready-made Clothing, and in a few days will open out a complete assortment of Staple and Fancy dry goods, and Furs, all of which will be offered at prices to defy competition.

BOOTS and SHOES

One of the largest assortments in the city for FALL and WINTER Goods at bottom prices.

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS

Constantly arriving and selling at figures lower than the lowest.

Don't Forget the Place,

H. CROSSLEY,

Ninth Street Brandon.

DE FOWLER'S
EXTRACT-WILD
STRAWBERRY
CHOLERA
CHOLERA INFANTUM
ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS

Canadian Pacific Railway.

Western Division.

TRAIN SERVICE.

CHANGE OF TIME

On and after June 17, 1883, trains will move as follows:
Going West:
7:30 a.m. Leave Winnipeg Arrive 7:30 p.m.
10:00 a.m. Portage la Prairie 4:00 p.m.
1:30 p.m. Brandon 1:00 p.m.
3:00 p.m. Broadview 4:00 p.m.
2:22 p.m. Ferns 11:00 a.m.
5:0 a.m. Moose Jaw 8:0 a.m.
2:00 p.m. Swift Current 12:30 p.m.
3:15 p.m. Maple Creek 1:30 a.m.
1:35 a.m. Arrive Medicine Hat Leave 12:30 a.m.

Going South:
Leave Winnipeg 7:20 p.m. Arrive 6:15 a.m. 7:00 p.m.
7:55 a.m. Emerson 4:00 a.m. 4:00 p.m.
10:35 a.m. 9:10 p.m. L. Vincent 4:00 a.m. 4:00 p.m.
10:50 a.m. 10:30 p.m. 3:45 a.m. 4:30 p.m.

Going South:
10:15 a.m. Leave Winnipeg Arrive 4:00 p.m.
1:45 p.m. Ferns 4:00 p.m.
1:30 p.m. Broadview 1:00 p.m.
4:30 p.m. Arrive Medicine Hat Leave 3:30 a.m.

Going West:
8:35 a.m. Leave Winnipeg Arrive 4:10 p.m.
9:35 a.m. Stony Mountain 2:10 p.m.
10:00 a.m. Arrive Stonywell Leave 2:30 p.m.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Magnificent Palace Sleeping Cars will be run on all through passenger trains between Winnipeg and M. Carson and Winnipeg and Port Arthur.

Trains move on Winnipeg time.

JOHN M. EGAN, W. C. VAN HORN,
Gen. Superintendent, Gen. Manager,
WM. HARKER,
Asst. Traffic Manager

WILSON & CO.

DEALERS IN

Hardware STOVES

TINWARE.

CORNER 7th and

Rosser Avenue.

GOOD NEWS!

WHAT IS IT?

THAT I WILL SELL YOU

CHOICE GROCERIES, FRUITS, &c.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

FOR CASH CUSTOMERS ONLY.

Prices on a Goods away down

LARGE STOCK. COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

Come with the Crowd to

T. W. KIRKPATRICK,
SIXTH STREET,
Next door to Farris's Bookstore.

PROVINCIAL ITEMS.

The out-going mail took a total of 410 letters.

Birds were singing as though it was summer every morning of this week.

Most of the teams arrived from the woods on Friday. Sleighting is played out.

It is stated that the session of the North-West council will be held in July next.

Owing to the slack demand for grain this season farmers will not increase their acreage much during the coming summer. It is likely, however, that extra pains will be taken with what crop is raised.

E. Brown took a pair of thirty bushels of wheat to the H.B. mill last week. It weighed 62 pounds to the measured bushel and turned out 35 pounds of good flour to the bushel beside paying toll.

At Port Arthur a match trotting race for \$200 a side between McDonald's Little Ned and Little Johnny from Winnipeg took place at on the baylast week, while heats three in five. Little Johnny won, taking the second third and fifth heats. Best time 2:42. The track was soft and a little heavy.

Quite a large party left here on Tuesday evening last for the Northwest. Among others were: Messrs. Morrison and Govenlock, McKillop, Fowler, of Hullet; and McLeod, McDougall, Laidlaw and Bethune of Senforth. They all go to work on their homesteads, and took with them several car loads of live stock, implements, etc.—Huron Expositor. All these parties reached Brandon on Thursday, and put up at the Brunswick.

The Winnipeg Sun says: The special committee appointed to take evidence as to the feasibility of navigation in Hudson's Bay and Straits sat last week. Capt. James Mackland, now of Headingly, who navigated the Bay for years, was the first witness examined. His testimony was most important, as he stated that little difficulty was experienced from ice in the straits, even late in the season. Capt. Kennedy was next examined and gave evidence mainly embodied in his recent lecture on the subject. He reports that the statements of sealers and whalers was thoroughly reliable, and no people understood the question better than they did. The public are so familiar with the captain's views on the question that it would be superfluous to repeat them here. Capt. Sinclair, who was born on the shores of the Hudson's Bay, and whose father was for a long period chief factor in the company at York Factory, testified that the Bay was open during the winter. He deposed making a harbor at York Factory as the Bay Shoals for a considerable distance in that vicinity. Capt. Stewart, who was in the service of the Hudson Bay Company for a number of years, and who made many voyages through the straits, was examined. Like the rest his testimony was very favorable.

The Qu'Appelle Record says:— "About seventy Indians are reported to have died on the reserve south of Indian Head, chiefly of scrofula and pulmonary diseases."

A deputation of the agricultural implement dealers waited on the Local Government this morning to protest against the passage of the bill compelling them to register hire receipt notes in the county court. The alleged that the expense entailed upon them by this would be very large, but Attorney-General Miller pointed out that the expense of registering a note was only ten cents with five cents for postage. He contended that the system proposed was very necessary to protect purchasers of goods from being defrauded, and announced his determination not to alter the bill.

Post Office Inspector McLeod has gone to Rat Portage for the purpose of making arrangements for opening the money order office at that place. The new department will be open for business on Tuesday next, the first of April.

The Indians of Moosomin's band, says the Battleford Herald, have taken a most important forward step and are now on a fair way to be self-sustaining. They have this winter burned a quantity of charcoal and lime, which they will undertake to deliver in town. They have also undertaken to feed themselves, having arranged with the Department for a quantity of pork and flour, to be paid for in grain and other products. Mr. Clark, the instructor, has handed over the detail issue of rations to Moosomin, who is greatly elated at the trust reposed in him. If his prosperity does not puff him up, as it did Poundmaker, he should be able to sustain himself and band at once, and soon become wealthy. With a mill and an extensive fishery

within half a day's travel of his reserve, any suffering from hunger that may arise will be due to his own want of energy. The same paper says: "Big Bear has come to the conclusion that there is something wrong in the management of Indian affairs. He has seen and conversed with many of the chief officers of the department, but none of them seems to be 'the head'—there is always some one higher. To settle who this higher power is has now become the one object of his life. To this end he has made up his mind to go to Ottawa, calling at Regina on his way. If there is a head to the department he is bound to find him, for he will deal with no one else. If the old growler gets down to Ontario it is to be hoped he will be kept there."

A LONG STANDING DEBT.

Arising Out of the Grasshopper Ravages of 1876.

In the Legislature this afternoon, Mr. Gigot moved that an humble address be presented to the Governor—General asking him to take steps towards cancelling the claim of the Dominion Government against farmers of this province. It will be remembered that in 1876 and 1877 the crops in this country was destroyed by the grasshopper plague. The farmers were in a very bad way and disaster must have followed, but that the Dominion Government came to their relief and supplied them with seed wheat. The Dominion Government spent \$83,984.73 at the time in relieving the farmers, but it was agreed that when times were good the farmers who were relieved would recon the Dominion Government by returning the same amount of wheat or if they preferred paying the cash they had the option of doing so. The crops being abundant in other years, the farmers were in a very good way and the Dominion Government made the motion. The amount still due the Dominion Government is \$45,329.55.

COLONIZATION COMPANIES.

The colonization companies are intimately connected with rapid progress of the Territory, but I may observe here that their establishment has been closely watched by our population, in some cases with even considerable uneasiness. The old settlers mistrusted that their claims as squatters might be endangered should their holdings happen to be included in any colonization grant, and the incoming settlers feared lest they should be restricted in their choice of homesteads. Gradually, however, were these misgivings dissipated, as the order regulating the establishment of these companies became to be understood. The immigrant soon perceived that his freedom of choice in the location of his homestead was in no wise curtailed by these grants, while bona fide claims of squatters were found to be duly respected. This created a sense of relief, and the mass of our population has ceased to look with mistrust upon the establishment of colonization companies. In one or two cases only, where old settlers happened to be included, has any complaint been heard, but there again, a liberal management on the part of the companies, and a firm determination at headquarters to enforce the conditions of the grants, will even there dissipate further feeling of dissatisfaction. In other respects the good resulting from the establishment of the colonization companies, is certainly great and undoubted. Their circulars have been profusely distributed, and their numerous agents have brought prominently before the public the wealth and resources of the country. The facts made known by them, and the advantages offered in some, have induced settlers to venture into heretofore unknown parts of the Territories, remote from railway communication and leading highways. Nuclei of future and promising towns have, last summer, been started within these colonies, where settlers can depend on their various supplies. The many advantages resulting from such centres will naturally attract the incoming settlers; settlements will radiate from these centres, with every chance of a rapid extension, and thus will the country reap the benefit of the work of these companies.—Annual Report of Lt.-Gov. Dewdney.

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS, marked "For Mounted Police Provisions and Light Supplies," and addressed to the Honorable the President of the Privy Council, Ottawa, will be received up to noon on THURSDAY, 1st May.

Printed forms of tender, containing full information as to the articles and quantities required, may be had on application at the Department. No tender will be received unless made on such printed forms.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Canadian Bank Cheque for an amount equal to ten per cent. of the total value of the articles tendered for, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the service contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

No payment will be made to newspapers inserting the advertisement without authority having been first obtained.

FRED. WHITE, Comptroller.

Ottawa, 17th March, 1884.

JAMES BLACKHALL,

AGENT FOR

R. S. WILLIAMS & SON'S (TORONTO)

PIANOS

AND

ORGANS

ALSO DEALER IN

SEWING MACHINES.

11th STREET,

BRANDON.

SPECIAL FACILITIES TO LOAN

—ON—

Farm and City Property

Straight Loans. Interest yearly, not in advance, at lowest current rates. Special privileges given for the repayment of Loans. Loans put through with despatch. All business strictly confidential. Applications by Mail will receive prompt attention.

INSURANCE.

Fire and Life. Guarantee and Accident Insurance in first-class Companies.

Apply to C. WISSER,

Agent and Valuer,

Office at Brandon House.

P.S.—I have also leased the Boarding Department of the Brandon House. Farmers, Travellers, and every body else can get a good Square Meal and good Beds at moderate charges. Give me a call.

C. WISSER.

READ THIS MONEY! INSURANCE! HOTEL!

READ THIS MONEY! INSURANCE! HOTEL!

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The Return of the Princess.

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CHAPTER XXIV. CONTINUED.

Yesterday, seeing me sitting gloomy and despondent, with my hands clasped upon my knees and my eyes fixed on vacancy, she gently approached me, and said, "You are bearing a heavy burden, lady. Can it be that you really long to die?"

"What would it matter?" I replied, still drowned in apathy. "And yet I am here," she said, softly. "Why do you forget that? May not even a dog succor his master?"

I turned my eyes slowly upon her. "My poor Salome, my malady is one that your logic cannot cure," I said, sadly.

"How do you know," lady?" she responded, with the same strange earnestness. Who has told you that I have not read your secret? that I have not already planned your deliverance?"

"What!" I exclaimed, "my deliverance?" "I am not the timid gazelle, that flees in terror at the slightest intimation of danger," was her only reply.

"But what can you do?" I demanded in astonishment. "Would you dare to risk your own life, and perhaps that of your child, for me?" Her lips curled with a strange smile of disdain.

"A fool allows himself to be caught in a snare; the wise man avoids it. Look!" she added, extending her hand and displaying a key; "this opens the gate of the gardens bordering the Nile. If you should make use of it some night, you would ever know how you made your escape?"

"I could not repress a cry. What Salome offered me was a sure means of escape. I had only to warn Hassan. My heart bounded madly in my breast. I caught the guayari in my arms; then I told her all, and intrusted my salvation to her."

All the preparations have been made. A message which she had conveyed to Hassan, and one which I sent me in reply, have decided my fate. This evening he will be waiting for me. A trusty man selected by Salome will conduct me to him. We shall have left Cairo before daybreak to-morrow."

I have concealed all this from Bell. What good would it do to inflict this anguish and suspense upon her? Salome will forward these last letters, which will tell you of the sufferings and the deliverance of your poor Miriam. I do not know from what refuge, or when, I shall next write to you. My sister, do not curse me.

XXV.

Martha, I am lost! Everything has failed me. No vestige of anything remains—nothing, nothing. Alone with my ruined hopes, I gaze at them, appalled by the irreparable misfortune that has overtaken me. I am afraid to think. I have, it seems, been very ill. Once they thought me dead. But alas! I am condemned to live. I can never be cured. It was my reason, my heart, my soul, my entire being that was shattered by the frightful shock! Imagine the most horrible nightmare, the most absurd fancy that a wild imagination could conceive. But you cannot understand. Listen!

I told you of my intended flight. Hassan was to await me at the house of a trusty fellow, in whom Salome had implicit confidence, and who would conduct us to his home as soon as I have made my escape through the garden. On the appointed evening I dismissed my attendants as usual, and went to bed. Only Bell remained with me. She did not leave me until near midnight. As soon as everything was quiet in the palace, I rose and noiselessly dressed myself. I had taken care to conceal my European costume in my chamber, thinking this would be the most effectual disguise I could assume; besides, it would be impossible for any one but a foreigner to travel in company with a gentleman. Fearing I should meet some one in the palace, I put a large habarash over this costume, enveloped my head in a veil, and crept stealthily down stairs. Salome was waiting for me in the garden, which we traversed, keeping close in the shadow of the trees. A faint light still shone through the windows of the harem. When we reached the little gate, Salome opened it, and we found ourselves on the road bordering the Nile. A man was waiting us. Without uttering a word, he walked to the water's edge; we followed him. He unfurled a tiny boat, and when we had entered it, he rowed us across the river to the opposite

shore. Was it joy or was it a sinister presentiment that made my heart beat so wildly? Silent and trembling I clung to Salome, my courage almost failing me in this critical moment that was to decide my whole future life. But I was going to Hassan; and I resolved to forget all else. At last we landed. I hastily removed my habarash, and we directed our steps towards a solitary hut that stood about one hundred feet from the river. Salome and the fellow paused at the door. My heart throbbed almost to bursting; I entered. A lamp cast a dim light over the interior of the hut. Hassan was there. On seeing me, he rose quickly and came towards me, but suddenly paused. Thinking he did not recognize me in my foreign costume, I flung back my veil, and rushed towards him with extended hands. A cry of disappointment broke from his lips. "But you are not Adilah!" he exclaimed.

"Adilah!" I faltered, not knowing what I said.

"My God! what has happened?" he resumed, regarding me with an air of consternation. "Why does she send you in her place? What have you come to say to me?"

Another cry died in my throat—a cry of horror, fear and shame. Adilah! Adilah! did he say? A frightful light broke upon me. The next instant I understood it all. The person for whom he was waiting was Adilah! In those ardent letters, in those interviews, it was not I whom he had loved. He had supposed that the flower which fell from the balcony had been thrown by the hand of Adilah. When he met us on the bank of the Nile, both unveiled; when he saved Mansour, he had seen only Adilah. He did not even recognize me!

Surprised at my silence, and not understanding the anguish that held me speechless, he repeated his question.

"Pray speak," he said, in a voice trembling with anxiety, where is she?"

I do not remember what I said in response. I only know that I turned and fled. I can still see myself, frantic with despair, rushing madly along the path leading to the river. Then, suddenly the solid ground seemed to open beneath my feet; my eyesight failed me, and I sank unconscious into the arms of Salome, before reaching the skiff, in which she was to have returned alone.

When I regained my senses, I found myself at Chimilah, in this room which I had left, as I supposed, forever, only a few hours before. It was almost morning, and Bell, as pale as the linen upon my couch, was bending over me, watching my return to life. She told me that Salome had awakened her in the middle of the night, and informed her that, chancing to go into the garden, she had found me there, lying upon the ground, apparently lifeless, and that she had brought me into the house. Bell knew no more than this; but, seeing my torn and earth-stained garments, she must have suspected that I had passed through some terrible crisis in my destiny. There is but one thought in my mind—that I was about to die. I could not speak but they understood the glance I cast upon my disordered clothing, and quickly removed everything that would be likely to betray me. When the people in the palace began to stir, Bell informed my father of my condition. A French physician was summoned in all possible haste. Vaguely, as if in a dream, I heard them say that my life was in danger. To die! My God, what joy! what an unspeakable relief! You can understand that this is the only hope left me now!

A week has passed since then; the poignancy of my grief is not diminished, and yet I live. I do not understand the power of resistance which my flesh has shown against the death that has conquered my soul; but I breathe, I walk, I write. But tell me, Martha, is it not terrible? It was Adilah—it was she whom he loved! It is she whom he still loves, without a doubt! It was she whom he supposed he met at Zourah's house. The hand that dropped the flower from the balcony was hers, as he supposed—was it not her house? And when he wrote me that I was not free, it was she whom he addressed; she, the wife of Aly! And I, poor fool! was blind to all this. I did not even suspect it! My heart uttered no warning. I did not dream that my happiness was only an illusion, built upon the sand.

But what does it matter, since I am to die?

One day succeeds another; hour follows hour. What interest have I in watching their flight now? I desire nothing, I ask nothing. The great kings of Egypt do not sleep on under their pyramids in a more perfect calm, in a more marble-like

insensibility to all the clashing and turmoil of a world to which they no more belong. And he, poor man, how he must suffer! Was it not a strange experience for him? To see an unknown woman suddenly appear before him. He does not even know who I am. Fortunately, he will never know my name. He probably took me for some slave.

But why should I brood over this disappointment? Can I be so shamefully weak that my pride is not sufficiently strong to stifle my passions? I will not believe it.

Martha, what strange madness possesses my soul? I am not even capable of avenging myself by forgetting. Alas! how he loved her! I have told you of his letters; but you did not see his eyes, you did not hear his voice when he thought he was speaking to her. And it was she—do you understand?—it is she whom he loved!

I decided to write to you, thinking that my capacity for suffering had been exhausted, that my despair had consumed the entire vitality of my nature, but I was mistaken. These bitter memories have been reawakened like furies, all the more ferocious for having been momentarily appeased.

O Martha, how I suffer! and though I can weep no longer, what anguish rends my heart! One unavailing regret tortures me constantly. Why did I flee so quickly? He would have pitied me, perhaps. But no, no; he must not know, he shall never know me.

I have been obliged to interrupt my letter. There was a disturbance at my door. On enquiring the cause, I found that it was Mansour, who believed I was dead, and who was begging to be allowed to see me. Mansour! the only link that binds me to the past. Mansour, the cause of all my misery!

I know not why, but I ordered them to admit him. He paused in wonder upon the threshold; then, rushing towards me, he burst into tears. The child's emotion melted me, in spite of myself.

XXVI.

The physician has declared me out of danger, and I am condemned to live. They tell me that the preparation for my marriage, which have been continued with my consent, are now quite completed. What does it matter, after all? Weak and despondent, I feel that my powers of resistance are exhausted; that I have no courage left, and that I have no strength to struggle or to defend myself. Besides, what good would it do? Do I not know that prayers and tears would alike prove unavailing? Ah well! I will forget if I can; that is all.

I will tell you what occurred yesterday. In the morning my father came to tell me that an entertainment would be given in the grand harem that evening, to celebrate my betrothal, and the signing of the marriage contract. I received visits of congratulation during the entire day. Towards evening Hosnah came to preside over the details of my toilet. When I was dressed, they wrapped me in a long veil of rose-colored tulle that concealed me entirely, and then led me away. In spite of the kohl and rouge which they had used so lavishly, I was very pale, but a strange energy sustained me and gave me strength to steady my tottering limbs. There would be some comfort and support in an irrevocable decision, it seemed to me.

My numerous attendants then formed in procession, and escorted me to the grand harem, where exultant music greeted our entrance. I advanced through what it seemed to me a sea of fire, and still accompanied by Hosnah. I ascended several steps. Then the cloud of tulle that enveloped me was removed. I heard a murmur of admiration, and, dazzled by the bright light, I closed my eyes a moment to recover my composure. When I opened them again I saw that I was seated upon a kind of throne composed of rose and carnations. I was startled by the magnificence around me. The walls were thickly spangled with lights, and adorned with garlands of flowers, and rich silken hangings embroidered with precious stones. Both families had used their choicest treasures in the decoration of this immense hall. My sister's slaves and ours, all gorgeously apparelled, sat each holding a beautiful-shaped lamp in her hand, forming a living hedge about the room. With the greatest ceremony, Hosnah presented me to Mohammed's relatives, who quite overpowered me with compliments and congratulations. The crowd was very large, and the eunuuchs had great difficulty holding it in check. Unnerved by my long seclusion in a sick room, the noise affected me painfully.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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